

Collaborative Strategies for the Preservation of Print Equivalent Serials

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at your library

Why Investigate?

- ✓ **Space needs**
 - Changes in teaching and learning environment have resulted in demand for greater social learning space
 - Collections continue to expand – even with shift to electronic serials and monographs
 - Development of JSTOR, Portico, and electronic back runs of journals has created a potential opportunity for storage or disposal of print equivalent journals
- ✓ **Preservation**
 - Prevent last copy being destroyed, unless that is what is consciously desired – prevent “Tragedy of the Commons”
- ✓ **Cost effectiveness by eliminating unnecessary duplication**

Investigation

- ✓ **Literature review**
- ✓ **Site visits / meeting or speaking with key people from existing initiatives and/or stores**

CANADA

- COPPUL
- OCUL
- TriUniversity Group of Libraries
- CREPUQ
- CAUL



UNITED KINGDOM

- UKRR (United Kingdom Research Reserve)
- CASS (Collaborative Academic Storage for Scotland)



AUSTRALIA

- CARM (CAVAL Archival and Research Materials)
- Group of Eight Last Copy Initiative
- URRSA (Universities Research Repository South Australia)



Strategies for Branching Out with Examples

STRATEGY / INITIATIVE	COUNTRY	STATUS
*Ad hoc – central repository, no duplication		
CARM	Australia	Active
Ad hoc – shared store, duplication may exist		
URRSA	Australia	Active
TUG	Canada	Active
CASS	UK	Ceased – February 2009
Ad hoc – central repository and additional redundancy		
UKRR	UK	Active – Phase II officially launched February 19, 2009
Ad hoc – distributed print repository in stores or open access shelves		
COPPUL	Canada	Working Group to investigate possibility (March 2009)
OCUL Thunder Bay Agreement	Canada	Agreed to at September 2008 OCUL meeting
North American Storage Trust	USA primarily	Pilot completed (2007)
Cooperative Collection Management Trust	USA primarily	OCLC pilot underway – distributed archive
*Systematic preservation – distributed print repository in stores or open access shelves		
Group of Eight Last Copy Initiative	Australia	Active – working on publisher packages
CREPUQ	Canada	Pilot under consideration – JSTOR titles
CRL/JSTOR Print Archive	USA	Active
Joint UC-CRL Print Archive	USA primarily	Revised proposal due Apr/May '09
Orbis Cascade Alliance Distributed Print Repository	USA	Active
Systematic preservation – central repository		
JSTOR's Archives	USA	Active
Five Colleges of Massachusetts (JSTOR)	USA	Active

*Ad hoc – each participating member decides on titles being considered at their institution

*Systematic – group decides on specific collections/publishers being considered

Preservation of Print Journals in Canada

Regional Organization	Current Status
CAUL – Council of Atlantic University Libraries	No initiatives at this time. Some interest in national approach
CREPUQ – Conférence des recteurs et des principaux des universités du Québec	Examining the possibility of a pilot based on the retention of a single copy of JSTOR titles. Decision to be made in March 2009
OCUL – Ontario Council of University Libraries	Thunder Bay Agreement – distributed model based on coordinated retention and collaborative storage of print journals. Interested in examining national approach
COPPUL – Council of Prairie and Pacific University Libraries	Investigating possibility of a collaborative approach for the permanent preservation of print journals. Some interest in examining national approach

Observations

Preservation still needed

- ✓ **There remains a sense that print equivalent journals must be preserved for at least the short to medium term**

- Use by scholars as needed
- Electronic surrogate not always fully equivalent
- Issues with electronic surrogate [image quality, rescanning for improved quality, electronic preservation]
- Rescanning because of catastrophic loss of electronic surrogate [e.g., JSTOR's archives]

Environmental Influences

- ✓ **Each initiative shaped by environment – financial, political, etc.**
 - UK – have British Library, UK granting agencies fund library related initiatives, small geographically and has tended to use national approaches
 - Australia – national library's collection of journals is narrow, granting agencies tend to not see libraries as research infrastructure, large geographically and has tended to use regional approaches
 - Canada – national library's collection of journals is narrow, CISTI, mixed success with grant support, large geographically with mix of regional and national approaches

Preferred Strategy

- ✓ **Emerging initiatives appear to be favouring a distributed model for the sharing of burden related to housing materials**
- ✓ **No clear preference on whether to include open access shelving in the strategy**

Future Directions in Canada?

Short to Medium Term

- ✓ **Develop “charter” for the preservation of print journals in Canada**
- ✓ **Develop a coordinated, collaborative, and systematic strategy within a distributed system**
 - Strategy must be cost effective and equitable; must determine if open access shelving will be included; set level of redundancy within Canada
- ✓ **In parallel, identify at risk journals, whether available in electronic format or print only**
- ✓ **Develop and implement standards and practices for documenting preservation commitments**
 - For example, MARC 583 for preservation commitments within catalogue records
- ✓ **Ensure that implemented standards and practices will facilitate future reviews**

Medium Term

- ✓ **Further reconciliation of redundancy for print journals through international collaboration**
- ✓ **Develop and implement review of continuing need to preserve print journals within specified timeframe (5-10 years?)**
- ✓ **Expansion of print preservation to monographs and other print materials**

Medium to Long Term

- ✓ **Develop international collaboration for the preservation of print materials**

Issues and Challenges for Collaborative Preservation

- ✓ **Trust**
 - Each partner will do what they have agreed to do
- ✓ **Reaching agreement on what to preserve and the policies and procedures that will be followed**
 - Level of shelf-checking that will be done
 - Where and under what conditions will the materials be housed
 - Access and use of materials
 - What is being agreed to by each member regarding preservation (permanent, reviewed, etc.)
- ✓ **Costs**
 - Checking materials – title being compared is the same, holdings information accurate, no content missing [others have found their metadata is not as robust as thought]
 - Processing materials – metadata, labelling, database maintenance
 - Storing materials – all associated building, maintenance, and fittings)
 - Disposing of materials
 - **Finding an equitable or acceptable sharing of costs and burden**
- ✓ **Technical**
 - Metadata/standards to be used to document preservation commitments

Benefits of Collaborative Preservation

- ✓ **Ensures preservation of materials from a more system-wide perspective**
- ✓ **Allows space to be reclaimed**
- ✓ **Share costs and burden related to preservation of these materials**